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United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2009 to July 2010 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2010 and 2011.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the fifty-fourth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 7 to 9 July 2010.

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Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2009 to July 2010 and the proposed programme of work and budget for 2010-2011

Summary

The present report covers the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) from August 2009 to July 2010. The report was considered by the Board of Trustees at the fifty-fourth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 7 to 9 July 2010. It was prepared in compliance with the 1984 General Assembly resolution 39/148H, in which the Assembly invited the Director of UNIDIR to report annually on the Institute's activities. The present report highlights the programmatic achievements during this period as well as the implemented reform efforts.

With UNIDIR celebrating its thirtieth anniversary in 2010, the Institute has embarked upon institutional reform with the objectives of strengthening its capacity to fulfil its mandate and reinvigorate its resource mobilization strategy. As such, the Institute's programme of work has been restructured into five categories: weapons of mass destruction, weapons of societal disruption, security and society, emerging threats, and improving processes and creating synergies.

A subvention from the regular budget is the guarantee of the independence of UNIDIR. In 2005, the General Assembly adopted resolution 60/89, in which it recommended that the Secretary-General implement the relevant recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the decisions of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, which are that core staff costs be funded from the regular budget, while ways to increase funding are sought within existing resources. The Director notes that in recent history the subvention has fallen far short of those costs. By means of this report, the Board of Trustees recommends that the subvention level be increased (in addition to being cost adjusted) in the biennium 2012-2013, in order to meet the costs of the Director and the core staff of the Institute.

The Director also reports on the status of voluntary funds received from Governments and philanthropic foundations, which cover the vast majority (about 90 per cent) of the Institute's budget and finance all its operational activities. As voluntary funds have, in the past, come from only a few Member States, UNIDIR has been actively seeking to expand its donor base as part of its resource mobilization strategy.

The Institute's value to the international community is based on its unique status as an autonomous Institution within the United Nations system, and this independence remains critical to the Institute's ability to effectively fulfil its mandate to serve all States Members of the United Nations.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report covers the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) during the period from August 2009 to July 2010, and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2010-2011. Of particular importance, is the fact that 2010 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Institute.

2. Much has changed in the international security context for the work of UNIDIR over the past 30 years. Security problems increasingly cross State boundaries and institutional lines, requiring new commitment by governments to strengthen multilateral and regional institutions and processes, and improve ties with civil society and the private sector. The key for resolving the peace and security issues of the twenty-first century will be in crafting cross-stakeholder approaches.

3. For the past decade, UNIDIR has been at the crest of this wave — focusing on human security, bridge-building and raising awareness about the need for cross-stakeholder cooperation and buy-in in order to make progress towards a more peaceful and prosperous world. For example, in the late 1990s, UNIDIR became one of the path-breaking research organizations for work linking disarmament to human security and development — an approach considered mainstream today. This highlights the unique role of UNIDIR as a trusted member of the United Nations system and disarmament machinery, but at the same time an independent source of information and analysis, and an agent of change.

4. As threats have multiplied and the need for more creative methods for addressing them has grown, UNIDIR has increasingly been requested to provide the international community with ideas for resolving security problems, with ground-breaking research products, with educational activities and with services for the diplomatic community. Yet, the global financial crisis has limited contributions from governments and stretched private sources of funding for disarmament-related action — leading to a seriously degraded fund-raising environment for voluntarily funded organizations such as UNIDIR.

5. In order to address these circumstances, UNIDIR has: restructured its programme of work in keeping with its mandate; strengthened institutional processes related to project development and results-based budgeting; launched a new resource mobilization strategy; and renewed efforts to establish relationships with partner organizations within the United Nations system and in academia and civil society. UNIDIR fully supports increased collaboration among the independent United Nations research and training institutes, believing that the combination of their mandates and strengths will have synergistic results. With continued support from Member States, UNIDIR is confident that these changes will ensure that its work continues to be a valuable contribution to the United Nations community.

A. Vision statement

6. The driving vision of UNIDIR is that of a world in which human security is ensured, where peace prevails over conflict, weapons of mass destruction are eliminated, conventional arms proliferation is avoided, and reduced military spending accompanies global development and prosperity, as envisioned in Article 26 of

the United Nations Charter. UNIDIR thus seeks to serve as an agent of progressive change towards those goals.

B. Mission statement

7. As an autonomous research institute within the United Nations, the mission of UNIDIR is to assist the international community in finding and implementing solutions to disarmament and security challenges. Through its research and educational efforts, UNIDIR seeks to further arms control and disarmament, contribute to conflict prevention, and promote the development of a more peaceful and prosperous world. UNIDIR strives to identify new security challenges and threats, and to develop possible methods to address them before they become critical. Finally, UNIDIR serves as a bridge — both among United Nations disarmament, security and development organizations and between the United Nations system and the broader security research community — to create the necessary cross-stakeholder synergies to address and mitigate the effects of insecurity at the international, regional and local level.

II. Management and staffing

8. During the period covered by the present report, the work of UNIDIR was carried out by 22 staff, 2 of whom were directing staff, 3 support staff, 4 substantive programme core staff, and 12 project research staff. The Institute also has 3 Senior Resident Fellows.

9. To give the Institute flexibility to tackle new research areas, researchers are either recruited to work at the Institute on a specific project or else outside experts are commissioned. This permits the Institute to draw on the widest possible variety of backgrounds and disciplines and encourages cooperation with other institutions, experts and scholars. During the reporting period, eight such experts were retained under individual or institutional contracts.

III. Programme of work

10. The work of UNIDIR has been divided into the following five thematic areas of action: weapons of mass destruction; weapons of societal disruption; security and society; emerging threats; and improving processes and creating synergies. This structure will allow the Institute to better ensure that it is fulfilling its mandate to address a wide range of security issues, provide easier "entry points" for users of the Institute's research, and help donors to focus on areas of interest.

A. Weapons of mass destruction

11. Weapons of mass destruction continue to haunt the world with the threat of global catastrophe. Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation remain unachieved goals, more than 40 years after the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Despite the global abhorrence of chemical and biological weapons — as witnessed in the Chemical Weapons Convention and

the Biological Weapons Convention — some continue to pursue these weapons. The mandate of UNIDIR places a high priority on work aimed at the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, and the Institute has striven to support progress towards that goal. Projects for the current period include:

1. Multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle

12. The three-year project "Multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle", launched in 2008, aims to advance the debate about the potential disarmament and non-proliferation benefits that could result from multilateral fuel-cycle regimes. The project's first publication contained a comprehensive overview and analysis of existing fuel-cycle proposals, and the second examined the priorities and concerns of non-supplier States as well as identifying areas of potential convergence for suppliers and non-suppliers. The third publication, now in production, will examine the interrelation of the non-proliferation treaty bargain and multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle. In addition to seminars hosted in Geneva in March 2010 and in New York in May 2010, numerous other outreach activities have been undertaken; for example, presentations have been made at nine international conferences and seminars.

2. Entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: new opportunities

13. The project "The entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: new opportunities" has been completed. Following the successful launch of the study *Unfinished Business: the Negotiation of the CTBT and the End of Nuclear Testing* in the margins of the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in New York in May 2009, the project's outreach phase continued with events in Geneva and Vienna.

14. One outreach focus was the applicability of "lessons learned" from the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty negotiations to future negotiations of multilateral disarmament agreements. Publication of the study coincided with renewed interest on the part of the Conference on Disarmament in pursuing discussions on fissile materials. The study's deconstruction of the negotiations and the interactions between diplomats, civil society and scientists has been a boon to a new generation of diplomats of the Conference on Disarmament. UNIDIR hosted an event in Geneva on applying the lessons learned from the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty negotiations to efforts to launch negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty.

3. Fissile material

15. UNIDIR has promoted work on a fissile material treaty for over 15 years. Its latest project, "Fissile material cut-off treaty: understanding the critical issues", sought to reacquaint Conference on Disarmament diplomats, and those in capitals, with the history of fissile material cut-off treaty discussions in the Conference on Disarmament, the critical issues for negotiation, and the potential obstacles to a treaty, with the ultimate goal of speeding the eventual start of negotiations.

16. Three seminars were held, concentrating on the issues of verification and scope. The publication *A Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty: Understanding the Critical*

Issues includes papers from those seminars, and a background paper on the Conference on Disarmament's treatment of the fissile material issue to date and possible negotiating strategies. The publication was officially introduced in the Conference on Disarmament in June 2010. The project has served to deepen the knowledge of Conference on Disarmament diplomats on fissile material cut-off treaty issues, filling an important gap during a period of procedural impasse in the Conference.

4. Future prospects

17. For 2010-2011, UNIDIR continues with the third year of its multilateral fuel-cycle project, as well as with its focus on creating foundations for a fissile material cut-off treaty. Consideration is being given to how UNIDIR might further contribute to the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, how to address the role of ballistic missiles in nuclear proliferation, and how UNIDIR might aid efforts to shore up the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the wake of the 2010 Review Conference. In order to better involve developing countries in nuclear disarmament issues, UNIDIR intends to develop new projects related to Africa and the implementation of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Pelindaba) Treaty. Working under the auspices of the Geneva Forum, UNIDIR will continue to be active in assisting diplomats to prepare for the seventh Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention in 2011.

B. Weapons of societal disruption

18. The human suffering caused by conventional weapons and warfare is horrific. The use of conventional weapons in conflict zones has an immediate impact on local societies, causing death, destruction and societal breakdown. In addition, the easy accessibility of weapons allows violence to fester in crisis regions, creating medium and long-term effects that weaken every aspect of society including socio-economic development, government structures, health and education. In particular, as recognized by the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, illicit trafficking in conventional weapons has led to severe societal disruption and ineffective governance. UNIDIR has long been at the forefront in aiding United Nations efforts to combat this, as well as in supporting initiatives linking armed violence and development, such as the Geneva Declaration and efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals.

1. Promoting discussion on an arms trade treaty

19. Between February 2009 and May 2010, UNIDIR implemented a project for the European Union to promote discussion on an arms trade treaty. The project, based on a decision of the Council of the European Union on support for European Union activities in order to promote among third countries the process leading towards an arms trade treaty, within the framework of the European Security Strategy, consisted of six regional seminars, together with other activities.

20. The objectives were to promote the participation of all stakeholders in the discussions around an arms trade treaty, to integrate national, regional and international approaches, and to contribute to identifying the scope and implications of a possible treaty. The project facilitated the exchange of views among States,

regional organizations and civil society — views which serve as important inputs to current discussions and debate on an arms trade treaty. The project also resulted in increased awareness about an arms trade treaty among United Nations Member States and other stakeholders, such as members of civil society and industry.

21. UNIDIR also supports the arms trade treaty process by organizing seminars and other activities to explore specific aspects of an eventual treaty. In November 2009, UNIDIR organized a seminar in Geneva to discuss a theme that had emerged in the regional seminars, namely, how non-State actors could and should be addressed in an arms trade treaty.

22. The symposium "Towards an arms trade treaty", co-organized with the League of Arab States, was held on 29 and 30 June 2010 in Cairo, and a seminar is planned in Geneva following the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty to discuss how to move discussions on a treaty forward in 2011.

2. Cluster munitions

23. Issue No. 1, 2010, of *Disarmament Forum* is dedicated to implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which enters into force on 1 August 2010. The Convention bans the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions. In addition, the treaty addresses victim assistance, clearance, stockpile destruction and cooperation and assistance. The above-mentioned issue of *Disarmament Forum* examines what will be required to implement those commitments.

3. Implementing the programme of action

24. UNIDIR continued to work on strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects as the only internationally agreed instrument dealing with that issue.

4. Small arms and light weapons assistance

25. In order to facilitate the implementation of the Programme of Action, UNIDIR has developed a mechanism to help States match assistance needs and resources. It has been given to the Office for Disarmament Affairs and added to the United Nations Programme of Action implementation support system; the initiative was warmly welcomed by the Member States during the fourth Biennial Meeting of States on Small Arms held in June 2010. In addition, UNIDIR was invited to present keynote remarks to the plenary session of the Meeting, which focused on the issue of small arms and light weapons assistance and cooperation.

5. Matching needs and resources

26. Under the project "Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms: a checklist for matching needs and resources", UNIDIR developed a tool that is designed to help States identify the types of assistance they may require to address small arms and light weapons concerns. The checklist has received positive feedback from States and field organizations and UNIDIR is producing Spanish and French translations, which will be available on the UNIDIR website.

6. Aid effectiveness

27. UNIDIR continues to specialize in the issue of small arms and light weapons assistance. In 2009-2010, UNIDIR has been promoting its research on improving aid effectiveness in small arms and light weapons assistance, which builds on work undertaken previously. The project assesses existing aid effectiveness frameworks, namely, the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action, and explores their applicability to small arms and light weapons assistance. The publication *Searching for Aid Effectiveness in Small Arms Assistance* was launched in the margins of the fourth Biennial Meeting of States.

7. Future prospects

28. A follow-on arms trade treaty project, with a continued focus on regional action, is being developed with the European Union and will be launched in July 2010 during the meeting of the Preparatory Committee in New York. UNIDIR is in the early stages of a follow-on project on aid effectiveness that will run until 2011, with an eye to the 2012 Review Conference.

C. Security and society

29. UNIDIR was a pioneer in developing thinking about disarmament as a human security issue and in establishing the theme of "disarmament as humanitarian action". There is growing recognition of the need for national, regional and international peace and security institutions to focus on local problems and security needs in order to prevent conflicts and overcome their consequences.

1. The road from Oslo: analysis of negotiations to address the humanitarian effects of cluster munitions

30. In May 2008, 107 States adopted a treaty banning cluster munitions. The road from Oslo project followed the process leading to this treaty. The resulting study, *Unacceptable Harm: A History of How the Treaty to Ban Cluster Munitions Was Won*, examines how the treaty was achieved, why it took so long for the world to act, why it eventually did, and what lessons might be learned for the future. Outreach events were held in Geneva, Oslo and London. The project team maintained a topical blog at http://disarmamentinsight.blogspot.com/ and made numerous presentations on cluster munitions to various audiences. The project is now completed.

2. Discourse on explosive weapons

31. In January 2010, UNIDIR commenced the project "Discourse on explosive weapons", building on the earlier "Disarmament as Humanitarian Action" project and the findings of the above-mentioned cluster munitions study. The project involves working with practitioners in the field of arms control/disarmament and humanitarian action to examine how to enhance the protection of civilians from explosive weapons. Several symposiums are envisaged for 2010, the first of which was held on 29 April in Geneva and focused on framing the issues. A background paper and summary report, as well as downloadable content, will be made available on the UNIDIR website and on the project's website (http://explosiveweapons.info/).

3. Security Needs Assessment Protocol

32. Since 2005, the Security Needs Assessment Protocol project has been aiming to improve the effectiveness of field-level programming on security and peace. It has been developing methods for understanding local social systems, so that agencies can better respond to local needs. The project has also been building new processes to help agencies make use of local knowledge when designing programmes and policies. Many United Nations agencies are now recognizing the need to attend to local security challenges to implement their own humanitarian action and development goals.

4. Future prospects

33. The "Discourse on explosive weapons" project will continue into 2011, seeking to expand the dialogue and forge options for future progress.

34. The Security Needs Assessment Protocol team now seeks to help agencies to design locally informed, sustainable solutions to problems related to issues such as small arms, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and post-conflict stabilization programming, in order to meet the security needs of communities in line with international agreements.

35. Building on its past work on small arms and light weapons, gender and peacebuilding, in 2011 UNIDIR intends to work more intensively on issues related to armed violence, development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

D. Emerging threats

36. One of the strengths of UNIDIR has been its role as an "early warning system" for trends that could emerge as serious threats to international peace and security. Raising awareness of emerging threats at an early stage is critical, as the gears of international diplomacy turn slowly.

1. Cybersecurity

37. There has been increasing concern within the international community on the issues surrounding cybersecurity. UNIDIR has long been engaged in elucidating cybersecurity issues, starting with a conference on the subject in 1999. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/37 of December 2008, a Group of Governmental Experts on the issue of information security was established. UNIDIR serves as a consultant to the Group, which began work in November 2009 and will conclude in July 2010.

38. The Institute has been exploring expanded cooperation with other actors, such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the International Organization of la Francophonie, and various research institutes. In February 2010, ITU, UNICRI and UNIDIR submitted a joint letter to the Secretary-General suggesting that the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination take up the issue of cybersecurity. The three organizations have begun to coordinate activities to raise awareness of the threats of cybercrime and cyberwar.

2. Space security

39. The question of space security and the threat of an arms race in outer space have become ever more pressing over the last decade. UNIDIR has been involved in research and awareness-raising on the threats to the peaceful uses of outer space since the mid-1980s, and in 2002 held the first of its annual conferences on outer space security.

40. The ninth conference, "Space security 2010: from foundations to negotiations", was held in Geneva on 29 and 30 March 2010. It explored the technological constraints and opportunities for a space security regime; elaborated on the latest developments in efforts to craft solutions to the space security puzzle; and considered what lessons previous arms control and confidence-building negotiations might have for future negotiations of instruments for securing space. The report of the conference is in production.

41. The report of the 2009 conference, *Space security 2009: moving towards a safer space environment*, was published in mid-2009 and was submitted by the Government of Canada to the Conference on Disarmament.

42. Issue No. 4, 2009, of *Disarmament Forum*, entitled "A safer space environment?", explored strengthening the space security regime and potential ways forward for the international community.

43. UNIDIR helped to organize the conference "Improving our vision IV" on space situational awareness, held in London on 21 and 22 June 2010 and co-sponsored by the United States Air Force Academy's Eisenhower Center on Space and Defense, Secure World Foundation, Inmarsat and Intelsat.

3. Maritime security

44. Issue No. 2, 2010 of *Disarmament Forum*, focused on maritime security — a topic touching on some of the most critical current security challenges. There is rising concern about illicit transfers of weapons or materials by sea, and increased levels of piracy that may be linked to terrorist activities. The above-mentioned issue examined how maritime security risks are being addressed, possible improvements to shipping safety and security, and cooperative measures to lessen the risk of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction via the sea lanes.

4. Future prospects

45. ITU and UNIDIR are discussing the coordination of a cybersecurity side event during the October 2010 First Committee meeting, as well as potential collaboration on the creation of a cybersecurity lexicon for use by diplomats and policymakers. In addition, UNIDIR has been having discussions with the Center for Strategic and International Studies and with the International Organization of la Francophonie regarding joint projects.

46. UNIDIR is exploring a number of new cooperative activities on outer space with related United Nations bodies, including the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and interested think tanks and charitable foundations.

E. Improving processes and creating synergies

47. Establishing multilateral and regional disarmament instruments — whether through General Assembly or Security Council resolutions, regional regimes or multilateral treaties — is only the first step in what is often a long and complicated road to results. The status of UNIDIR provides it with a unique position from which to assess the success of disarmament instruments, analyse the weaknesses, and recommend improved processes and better methods of stakeholder cooperation.

1. Resolution 1540 (2004) and the role of regional organizations

48. Phase two of the UNIDIR-Monterey Institute of International Studies project on the role of regional organizations in implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) is nearing completion. Phase two has focused on the dissemination of findings and recommendations from Phase one, as published in the 2008 book entitled "*Implementing Resolution 1540: the Role of Regional Organizations*".

49. A number of regional workshops have been held on the implementation of the resolution, creating significant momentum for promoting regional approaches. These events are important contexts in which UNIDIR has underscored the opportunities and benefits that active implementation of the resolution would bring, and the role that regional and subregional organizations can play in the process.

2. Fixing the broken disarmament machinery

50. Following the work done by UNIDIR in 2009 on the Conference on Disarmament, this project seeks to further the Institute's work in diagnosing and attempting to resolve problems with the disarmament machinery of the United Nations. The Secretary-General's meeting planned for September 2010, aimed at helping to overcome the impasse at the Conference on Disarmament, will be one focus, and the project will include working papers and a strategy meeting for exploring options towards progress.

3. Addressing illicit brokering activities: issues and control

51. Illicit brokering of small and light weapons has received much attention in recent years, but States also face challenges posed by illicit brokering of materials, equipment and technology related to weapons of mass destruction. In its resolution 63/67 the General Assembly called upon Member States to establish appropriate national laws and measures to prevent illicit brokering and encouraged them to fully implement relevant international treaties, instruments and resolutions. As the General Assembly will return to the issue at its sixty-fifth session, *Disarmament Forum*, issue no. 3, 2009, entitled "Tackling illicit brokering", examined recent initiatives to combat illicit brokering and methods to help States to improve implementation.

52. On 30 June 2010, UNIDIR hosted a seminar in Geneva examining the issue of illicit brokering in all its aspects. The Institute also co-hosted "Reinforcing disarmament: combating illicit trade in weapons and materials — actors, synergies, challenges" in partnership with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in February 2010 in Geneva.

4. Planning for crisis management and peacebuilding

53. Post-conflict peacebuilding is a core competence of the United Nations, and the European Union is one of the principal United Nations donors in post-conflict contexts. Yet, peacebuilding remains contested conceptually and in practice. This project helped to elucidate why this is so and made recommendations on how to strengthen the European Union-United Nations operational relationship to improve peacebuilding interventions. A report, *EU-UN Cooperation in Peacebuilding: Partners in Practice?*, was produced, which informed the 2010 review of the Peacebuilding Commission and the European Union's internal structuring of its peacebuilding work. A session of the European Union Working Group on the United Nations was dedicated to discussing those findings, and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office has also expressed interest in the report.

5. Future prospects

54. The European Commission has proposed follow-up outreach meetings in 2010 to publicize the findings of the report on European Union-United Nations peacebuilding cooperation.

55. The project "Searching for aid effectiveness" is also an example of how existing tools/mechanisms can be adapted to small arms and light weapons issues. In view of the great interest in this issue shown during the fourth Biennial Meeting of States, UNIDIR is considering a follow-up project that can feed into the ongoing processes within the United Nations.

F. Francophone strategy

56. UNIDIR will soon engage in a partnership with the International Organization of la Francophonie. International peace and security require better adaptability of international actions to national and regional specificities. In order to support negotiations in disarmament processes, as well as enhance the implementation of research findings, it is necessary to better understand local and regional issues. One of the major elements that can help this process is the dissemination of knowledge in the working languages of the targeted countries. The Francophone strategy is a new step in the continuing implementation of the UNIDIR mandate to serve all Member States, by broadening its audience through linguistic diversification.

G. Consultative and advisory services

57. One significant indicator of the impact of the work and reputation of UNIDIR is the number of requests it receives for consultative or advisory services. The staff of the Institute is called upon regularly to advise, consult with or brief interested parties. These activities, undertaken in addition to the Institute's programme of work, enrich the efforts of other organizations, educate stakeholders, strengthen collaboration and disseminate research findings. These requests come from within the United Nations system, from Member States, international, multilateral and regional organizations, research institutes, academic bodies, the media and civil society groups. Recognizing the opportunity and value of such activities, UNIDIR is determined to further develop this aspect of its work.

H. Education

58. UNIDIR continues to attach utmost importance to disarmament and non-proliferation education and training, and thus to the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the 2002 study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/57/124). During the period from August 2009 to July 2010, UNIDIR has focused on improving its delivery of educational materials, in the appropriate formats and to the right audiences. Particular emphasis has been placed on expanding production and dissemination of materials in languages other than English (recommendation 3); producing user-friendly educational materials such as *Disarmament Forum* (recommendation 2); actively using information and communication technologies both to reach new audiences and to deliver content in innovative ways (recommendations 4 and 21); developing disarmament-related curricular content, with the University for Peace and other academic institutions (recommendation 7); and on-the-job training through its internship and visiting fellows programme (recommendations 19 and 24).

59. UNIDIR is a founding member of the Geneva Forum, along with the Quaker United Nations Office and the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. The Geneva Forum hosts educational briefings for Geneva-based diplomats.

60. UNIDIR is currently developing a project with the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies addressing disarmament education, focused particularly on the Global South. In addition, after signing a memorandum of understanding with the University for Peace in May 2010, the Institute is exploring long-term cooperative projects focused on educating graduate students and young diplomats.

I. Outreach and dissemination

61. The UNIDIR outreach and dissemination strategy continues to expand, with particular emphasis on consolidating the Institute's visual identity, formalizing its electronic document series, expanding its output in languages other than English, and exploring new avenues for dissemination, including ongoing updates to the UNIDIR website to make it more accessible and user-friendly.

62. In honour of its tenth anniversary, UNIDIR introduced a new format to its quarterly bilingual journal, *Disarmament Forum*. It is now easier to read and has a more modern feel, and thus sets the scene for its next decade. *Disarmament Forum* will continue to provide new data and perspectives on security issues that matter to policymakers and decision makers from all Member States.

63. As part of the Institute's commitment to timely analysis, it is critical to disseminate materials on rapidly evolving, high-impact subjects. Thus, UNIDIR has launched its electronic document series "UNIDIR Resources", available on its website.

IV. Finances: subvention from the United Nations regular budget and voluntary contributions

64. The activities of UNIDIR are sustained by voluntary contributions from only a few United Nations Member States and a subvention from the regular budget.

65. In accordance with article VII.1 of the UNIDIR statute, voluntary contributions are the principal source of financing for the Institute (around 90 per cent), and are received from Governments and foundations on a project-by-project basis. As part of its fund-raising strategy, UNIDIR has focused on expanding the base of Member State donors. For example, in 2010, the Institute received first-time contributions from Estonia, Hungary and Pakistan.

66. With regard to the subvention, article VII.2 of the UNIDIR statute establishes that the subvention is towards meeting the costs of the Director and the core staff of the Institute. However, the subvention for many years has covered the costs of only one core staff member (the Director) out of the total core staff of nine (see annex V); thus core staff costs continue to be absorbed by voluntary funding.

67. In recent years, support for the maintenance and increase of the regular budget subvention has been manifested on numerous occasions. In 2004, the Secretary-General considered the continuing need for a subvention for UNIDIR and concluded that the regular budget subvention was vital for ensuring the independent and continuous nature of the Institute's normal functioning (A/C.5/59/3/Add.1, para. 27). In 2005, the General Assembly adopted resolution 60/89 in which it recommended that the Secretary-General implement the relevant recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the decisions of the UNIDIR Board of Trustees that the costs of the core staff of the Institute be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations, and that ways to increase funding within existing resources continue to be sought. Support has also been expressed by individual Member States for greater regular budget support for the core staff of the Institute.

68. In November 2009, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions requested a subvention to UNIDIR for the biennium 2010-2011. An amount of $558,200 subsequently was approved by the General Assembly in section III of its resolution 64/245 for a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations for 2010-2011.

69. The Board of Trustees continues to attach utmost importance to the granting of a subvention to the Institute from a financial perspective, as well as to safeguard the autonomy and independence of the Institute. Continuing support for an increase in the subvention and for continuing cost adjustment is essential to facilitating growth in voluntary income for the Institute. By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees recommends that the subvention level be increased (in addition to being cost adjusted) in the biennium 2012-2013 in order — at minimum — to meet the costs of the Director and core staff of the Institute.

70. The budget for 2010 is estimated at $4,866,800 and for 2011 at $3,177,100 (see annexes). However, the 2011 figures include only projects that are currently confirmed; this estimate will therefore increase as the Institute receives pledges for projects under development.

V. Conclusion

71. Despite the difficult economic and security environment facing the international community today, there remain many opportunities to further disarmament, peace and security. Building on its 30 years of experience and its network, UNIDIR, as a valued independent voice, will continue to pursue methods to do so.

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 2008 and 2009 and estimates for 2010 and 2011

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Item	*2008*	*2009*	*2010 (estimates)*	*2011 (estimates)*
A. Funds available at the beginning of the year	1 667.3	1 259.5[a]	1 043.1[b]	1 832.4[c]
B. Income:				
Voluntary contributions and public donations	1 785.9[d]	2 399.4[e]	3 495.7[f]	1 042.0[g]
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	243.1	315.1	265.5	292.7
Other inter-organizational contributions	18.0[d]	10.0[e]	42.5[f]	0.0
Interest income	44.8	37.6	20.0	10.0
Miscellaneous income	8.2	16.7	0.0	0.0
Total income	**2 100.0**	**2 778.8**	**3 823.7**	**1 344.7**
C. Prior-period adjustments	**-10.0**[h]	19.3	0.0	0.0
D. Refund to donors	**-65.0**[i]	0.0	0.0	0.0
E. Prior-period obligations	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
F. Total funds available	3 714.8	4 057.6	4 866.8	3 177.1
G. Expenditure	2 455.3	3 014.5	3 034.4	2 651.4
H. Fund balance at the end of the year	1 259.5[a]	1 043.1[b]	1 832.4[c]	525.7[j]

[a] Includes $308,700 required as operating cash reserve for 2008.
[b] Includes $329,200 required as operating cash reserve for 2009.
[c] Includes $341,500 required as operating cash reserve for 2010.
[d] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2008 income from voluntary sources.
[e] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2009 income from voluntary sources.
[f] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2010 estimated income from voluntary sources.
[g] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2011 estimated income from voluntary sources. The estimates for 2011 contributions are conservative. Experience shows that they will be much higher but this cannot, of course, be guaranteed at this stage.
[h] Reversal of Mexican contribution of $10,000.
[i] Refund to Norway for the project entitled "Including women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes through better research, training and education" due to modification of the project upon agreement of the donor.
[j] Includes $245,200 required as operating cash reserve for 2011.

Annex II

Resource requirements: 2008-2011

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Resource requirements	*2008 (1)*	*2009 (2)*	*2010[a] (estimates) (3)*	*2011[a] (estimates) (4)*	*Increase/ decrease (4-3)*
A. Direct administrative costs					
Salaries and related staff costs	594.1	750.4	719.2	729.5	10.3
General temporary assistance	153.8	0.0	74.6	65.7	-8.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	18.4	17.5	16.9	14.4	-2.5
Consultants' fees and travel	53.8	61.8	76.8	35.3	-41.5
Ad hoc expert groups	114.4	247.5	278.6	430.6	152.0
Other personnel-related costs	1 235.8	1 479.0	1 327.9	888.1	-439.8
Official travel of staff	123.6	163.8	116.7	70.6	-46.1
Other external printing	0.6	0.2	6.5	2.2	-4.3
Other specialized training	3.4	4.1	3.0	3.0	0.0
Contractual services	2.4	113.0	192.3	257.9	65.6
Hospitality	14.9	18.9	22.6	9.8	-12.8
Premises: rental and maintenance	0.7	1.5	7.7	3.2	-4.5
Operating expenses	5.8	7.0	8.5	8.5	0.0
Communications	0.5	6.1	14.0	14.0	0.0
Supplies, materials, furniture and equipment	16.8	26.1	37.2	6.3	-30.9
Total A	**2 339.0**	**2 896.9**	**2 902.5**	**2 539.1**	**-363.4**
B. Programme support costs (5% of Total A, less United Nations subvention)	116.3	117.6	131.9	112.3	-19.6
Total expenditure (Total A + B)	**2 455.3**	**3 014.5**	**3 034.4**	**2 651.4**	**-383.0**
C. Operating cash reserve (15% of expenditure on contributions other than from the European Union, less United Nations subvention, and 5% on contributions from the European Union)	308.7	329.2	341.5	245.2	-96.3
Grand total (A + B + C)	**2 764.0**	**3 343.7**	**3 375.9**	**2 896.6**	**-479.3**

[a] These figures may be increased upon the confirmation of new funding proposals.

A. Direct programme and administrative costs for 2011

Pending approval of new fund-raising submissions, the provisions made for research programmes and administrative costs are minimalist. However, they will be increased as funding comes forward.

In July 2010 UNIDIR will start a new 24-month project on an arms trade treaty, that will be financed by the European Commission and will consist in the organization of large regional seminars on the topic. In 2010, besides the opening meeting, one regional seminar is planned and in 2011, four regional seminars will be organized, resulting in increased provisions under ad hoc expert groups and contractual services.

Salaries and related staff costs: $729,500. These estimated requirements are needed to cover the salaries and related staff costs of UNIDIR regular staff. They reflect an increase of $10,300 over the 2010 revised requirements. In 2011, the regular staff will consist of the Director (D-2), the Deputy Director (D-1) and two General Service staff. The total estimated requirements under this heading are based on the standard salary costs applicable to Geneva for 2011 (version 5), less the overhead transferred from the general temporary assistance account by the Security Needs Assessment Protocol project to the UNIDIR main account ($65,700):

	Total net salaries	*Common staff costs*	*Representation allowance*	*Total*
D-2	215.6	81.7	0.6	297.9
D-1	200.7	76.0		276.7
2 General Service	160.0	60.6		220.6
Total				**795.2**
Security Needs Assessment Protocol overhead				-65.7
Total				**729.5**

General temporary assistance: $65,700. This amount, reflecting a decrease of $8,900 over the 2010 revised budget estimates, corresponds to the overhead paid by the Security Needs Assessment Protocol project to UNIDIR (see above paragraph).

Temporary assistance for meetings: $14,400. This provision will be needed to cover temporary assistance for UNIDIR meetings in 2011. It represents a $2,500 decrease over the 2010 revised budget estimates as the interpretation costs of the regional seminars on an arms trade treaty will be included in the contracts with the hotels.

Consultants' fees and travel: $35,300. This provision will be needed to hire individual contractors for translation work ($5,000) and travel of a consultant for the project on Multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle ($1,000) as well as consultants' fees for the project on an arms trade treaty ($29,300). This entails a decrease of $41,500 over the 2010 estimated requirements but the budget requirements under this heading will increase as new projects are funded.

Ad hoc expert groups: $430,600. This provision will be needed to cover the travel expenses of experts participating in the 2011 conference on outer space security ($20,000), the seminars on Multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle ($8,500), the seminar on the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms ($28,400) and the opening conference and four regional seminars for the project on an arms trade treaty ($373,700). This reflects an increase of $152,000 over the 2010

budget requirements, which is due to the increased number of regional seminars on an arms trade treaty in 2011 (4 instead of 1 in 2010).

Other personnel related costs: $888,100. This provision will be needed to extend the contracts of the in-house staff working on current projects. These estimated requirements reflect a decrease of $439,800 over the 2010 revised requirements, as several projects are ending in 2010. This provision will increase as new projects are funded and established.

Official travel of staff: $70,600. The estimated requirements for travel of staff in 2011 will be used for project-related travel, that is, Multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle ($13,100), arms trade treaty — Phase two ($39,500), and for non-project-related travel — including travel for fund-raising purposes ($18,000). The requirements for travel of staff show a decrease of $46,100 over the 2010 revised estimates because several projects are ending in 2010 and because part of the accommodation of staff participating in the regional seminars on an Arms Trade Treaty will be paid by contract directly to the hotels. However, the provision under this heading will increase as new projects are funded.

Other external printing: $2,200. This provision will be needed to purchase photos for the publications' cover pages. It reflects a decrease of $4,300 over the 2010 revised budget requirements, but may increase when new projects are funded.

Other specialized training: $3,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2010 revised budget requirements, will be needed for continuous learning activities.

Contractual services: $257,900. This provision, reflecting an increase of $65,600 over the 2010 budget requirements, will mainly be used to contract hotels for the accommodation of the four regional seminars on an arms trade treaty ($253,900) and to extend the existing contractual services for the website ($4,000).

Hospitality: $9,800. The estimated requirements for hospitality in 2011 reflect a decrease of $12,800 over the 2010 revised estimates. This is due to the fact that most of the hospitality extended to participants in the regional seminars on an arms trade treaty will be part of the contracts with the hotels.

Premises: rental and maintenance: $3,200. This provision will be needed to cover the rental of conference rooms for the regional seminars on an arms trade treaty. It reflects a decrease of $4,500 over the 2010 revised estimates, because the conference room rentals for the seminars will be part of the contracts with the hotels.

Operating expenses: $8,500. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2010 revised estimates, will be used to cover the rental of office equipment ($1,600), the rental of conference service equipment ($5,900) and bank charges ($1,000).

Communication: $14,000. This provision will be needed to reimburse the United Nations Office at Geneva for fixed and mobile phone usage costs, and to pay traffic-related costs, and the rental of cell phones for the field missions. These estimated requirements represent no change over the 2010 revised estimates.

Supplies and materials and furniture and equipment: $6,300. This provision reflects a decrease of $30,900 over the 2010 estimated requirements, mainly because the purchase of all equipment for the project on an arms trade treaty, including the USB keys to be distributed to all participants in the regional seminars, will be made

in 2010. The funds will be used to purchase office equipment ($2,000), stationery and office supplies ($1,000), library books ($2,000), and subscriptions ($1,300). The estimate may increase if new projects are funded.

B. Programme support costs

A provision of $112,300 representing 5 per cent of the total estimated expenditure, less the amount of the United Nations regular budget subvention of $292,700, will be needed for programme support costs in 2011.

C. Operating cash reserve

In compliance with administrative instruction ST/AI/284, an amount of $245,200 will be kept as operating cash reserve. It represents 15 per cent of the total 2011 estimated expenditure funded from extrabudgetary resources with the exception of the expenditure funded by the European Commission, for which a 5 per cent rate is applied.

Annex III

Voluntary contributions for 2008 and 2009 and current status for 2010 and 2011

(United States dollars)

Voluntary contribution	*2008*	*2009*	*2010[a]*	*2011[a]*
A. Governmental contributions[b]				
Australia	98 530	112 914	125 839	0
Austria	78 864	18 576	0	0
Canada	15 017	35 344	0	15 000
China	19 985	18 000	19 985	20 000
Estonia	0	0	1 000	0
Finland	62 208	58 140		0
France	343 250	293 288	315 300	320 000
Germany	0	0	36 630	0
Holy See	0	10 000	10 000	10 000
Hungary	0	999	0	0
India	0	0	9 982	10 000
Ireland	30 000	0	20 535	15 000
Israel	9 694	13 206	10 211	10 000
Japan	32 625	0	0	0
Luxembourg	7 396	9 843	19 973	10 000
Mexico	10 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Netherlands	125 573	326 301	358 704	0
New Zealand	23 799	0	0	0
Norway	571 346	179 675	679 209	120 000
Republic of Korea[c]	50 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
Russian Federation	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Sweden	40 000	86 155	40 000	0
Switzerland	67 072	93 340	87 419	70 000
Turkey	5 000	5 000	3 000	3 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	37 097	109 847	67 358	0
Total governmental contributions	**1 727 456**	**1 505 628**	**1 940 145**	**738 000**
B. Public donations				
European Commission	0	869 535	1 443 825	289 000
Graduate Institute for International Studies	3 588	0	0	0
Marie Curie Foundation	0	0	92 171	0
Northeastern University	0	0	2 500	0
Secure World Foundation	6 877	15 000	0	0

Voluntary contribution	*2008*	*2009*	*2010[a]*	*2011[a]*
Simons Foundation	38 780	9 047	14 985	15 000
University of Bath	0	0	1 710	0
University of Geneva	9 174	0	0	0
University for Peace	0	200	369	0
Total public donations	**58 419**	**893 782**	**1 555 560**	**304 000**
Total voluntary contributions (A + B)	**1 785 875**	**2 399 410**	**3 495 705**	**1 042 000**
C. Interorganization				
Office for Disarmament Affairs	18 000	10 000	42 500	0
Total interorganization	**18 000**	**10 000**	**42 500**	**0**
Grand total (A + B + C)	**1 803 875**	**2 409 410**	**3 538 205**	**1 042 000**

[a] These figures will be increased upon the confirmation of new funding proposals.

[b] A contribution of $5,000 from Pakistan is not included here, as the contribution was received after the figures were officially approved.

[c] This table shows a $50,000 contribution from the Republic of Korea for 2008, out of which $20,000 was paid in December 2007 but earmarked for 2008, as requested by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office at Geneva, in its note to UNIDIR dated 10 December 2007 and $30,000 was paid on 15 December 2008 and earmarked for 2009.

Annex IV

Current status of 2010 estimated income from voluntary sources

(United States dollars)

Donor	Total amount of contributions	To be used for: Special projects	To be used for: Other purposes (including administrative costs)
A Governmental contributions			
Australia[1]	125 839	100 671	25 168
China[2]	19 985	15 988	3 997
Estonia[3]	1 000	800	200
France[4]	315 300	0	315 300
Germany[5]	36 630	29 304	7 326
Holy See	10 000	8 000	2 000
India	9 982	7 986	1 996
Ireland[6]	20 535	16 428	4 107
Israel	10 211	8 169	2 042
Luxembourg	19 973	15 978	3 995
Mexico	5 000	4 000	1 000
Netherlands[7]	358 704	286 963	71 741
Norway[8]	679 209	447 367	231 842
Republic of Korea	30 000	24 000	6 000
Russian Federation	100 000	80 000	20 000
Sweden	40 000	32 000	8 000
Switzerland	87 419	21 935	65 484
Turkey	3 000	2 400	600
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[9]	67 358	53 886	13 472
Total governmental contributions	**1 940 145**	**1 155 875**	**784 270**
B Public donations			
European Commission[10]	1 443 825	1 299 443	144 382
Marie Curie Foundation	92 171	82 954	9 217
Northeastern University	2 500	2 000	500
Simons Foundation[11]	14 985	11 988	2 997
University of Bath	1 710	1 368	342
University for Peace	369	295	74
Total public donations	**1 555 560**	**1 398 048**	**157 512**
Total voluntary contributions (A + B)	**3 495 705**	**2 553 923**	**941 782**

Donor	*Total amount of contributions*	*To be used for*	
		Special projects	*Other purposes (including administrative costs)*
C. Interorganization			
Office for Disarmament Affairs	42 500	34 000	8 500
Total interorganization	**42 500**	**34 000**	**8 500**
Grand total (A + B + C)	**3 538 205**	**2 587 923**	**950 282**

[a] For work on the Programme of Action on Small Arms.
[b] For the 2011 conference on outer space security.
[c] For "Supporting the potential of the conference on disarmament".
[d] For the Deputy Director's post.
[e] For work on small arms.
[f] $14,430 for *Disarmament Forum* and $6,105 for "Building a framework for small arms and light weapons aid effectiveness: opportunities and challenges".
[g] For "Security Needs Assessment Protocol — Phase 2".
[h] $120,000 for core funding, $437,453.52 for "Discourse on explosive weapons and $121,755.95 for developments in the Conference on Disarmament.
[i] For work on "Multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle".
[j] $69,084.63 for core funding, $9708,74 last instalment for "Creating a new dynamic for public-private partnerships for peaceful and sustainable development: human security and equitable access to resources", and $8,625.58 for "Fissile material cut-off treaty: understanding the critical issue".
[k] For "Support for European Union activities in order to promote among third countries the process leading towards an arms trade treaty.
[l] Last instalment for European Union and United Nations planning for crisis management and peacebuilding: promoting best practice and inter-institutional learning.

Annex V

Estimated core staff requirements and subvention from the United Nations regular budget for 2010 and 2011

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Core staff	*2010*	*2011*
Director	297.9	297.9
Deputy Director	276.7	276.7
Two General Service staff	219.2	220.6
Projects and Publications Manager	125.0	125.9
Project Development and Fund-raising Assistant	94.5	95.2
Editor, publications	94.5	95.2
Computer System Manager	66.1	66.9
French translator for *Disarmament Forum*	94.5	95.2
Editor, *Disarmament Forum*	47.3	47.6
Total core staff costs	**1 315.7**	**1 321.2**
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget[a]	265.5	292.7
Covered by voluntary contributions and public donations	1 050.2	1 028.5
Percentage covered by the regular budget subvention	**20.18**	**22.15**

[a] An amount of $558,200 was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/245 for the United Nations regular budget subvention for 2010-2011.

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Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Revised estimates relating to the budget of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 for the biennium 2010-2011

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report reflects additional requirements in the amount of $31 million, net of staff assessment, over the initial appropriation for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2010-2011 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/239. The increased requirements relate primarily to the revision of the trial schedule for the biennium 2010-2011 as a result of the recent apprehension of some high-level accused as well as changes in the completion dates of a number of first-instance trials. The Assembly is requested to approve an additional appropriation in the amount of $34,223,000 gross ($31,056,000 net) to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2010-2011.

* A/65/150.

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 64/239, decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 a total amount of $245,295,800 gross ($227,246,500 net) for the biennium 2010-2011.

2. In paragraph 3 of part II of resolution 64/239, the General Assembly welcomed the arrest of two further indictees, requested the Tribunal to proceed with their prosecutions from available resources, and requested the Secretary-General, in that respect, to report to the Assembly on the financial implications of those prosecutions at its next session.

3. For reasons beyond the control of the Tribunal, the trial schedule for the biennium 2010-2011 has been significantly revised to reflect changes in the estimated completion dates of first instance trials as compared with the schedule available at the time of the preparation of the budget for the biennium 2010-2011. Furthermore, the preparation of two new trials following the apprehension of two fugitives (Grégoire Ndahimana, arrested in August 2009, and Idelphonse Nizeyimana, arrested in October 2009) has contributed to the revision of the trial schedule of the Tribunal. A further arrest, that of Jean-Bosco Uwinkindi in June 2010, has necessitated the preparation of the case for both rule 11 bis application for referral and the simultaneous preparation for trial in case the application for referral is denied. The details related to the revision of the trial schedule and the related additional resource requirements are provided in the paragraphs below.

II. Revised programme of work for the biennium 2010-2011, and status report on trials and referrals as at 2 July 2010

4. In paragraphs 14 and 17 of his report to the General Assembly on the budget for the Tribunal for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/64/478), the Secretary-General indicated that intensified efforts continued for the tracking and apprehension of the 13 fugitives who remained at large, including those prioritized for trial at the Tribunal because they bear the greatest responsibility for the genocide. It should be noted that the trial schedule and the budget proposal submitted by the Tribunal for the biennium 2010-2011 did not take into account the resource requirements related to the trials of the fugitives who, at the time of the finalization of the Tribunal budget for 2010-2011, remained at large. The Secretary-General indicated that resource requirements in respect of those fugitives would be addressed in the context of revised estimates as and when the fugitives were apprehended.

5. The judicial workload of the Tribunal, which had been projected to decrease significantly beginning in the second half of 2009, actually increased on account of two new arrests during that period. In addition, trials expected to be completed during the same period were not completed. In the light of those developments, the Tribunal anticipates that it will be conducting trials and writing judgements in 12 cases involving 24 accused persons during the biennium 2010-2011, as set out below:

(a) Cases at the judgement-drafting phase in which judgement delivery is expected in 2010: five cases, involving 13 accused (*Butare* (6 accused); *Military II* (4 accused); *Hategekimana* (1 accused); *Ntawukulilyayo* (1 accused); and *Kanyarukiga* (1 accused));

(b) One single-accused case in which the hearing of evidence will be completed and judgement delivered in 2010: *Gatete*;

(c) One multi-accused case in the judgement-drafting phase in which judgement delivery is expected in 2011: *Bizimungu et al.* (four accused);

(d) Cases in which trial is ongoing and judgement will be completed in 2011: three cases, involving 4 accused (*Karemera et al.* (2 accused, following the death, on 1 July 2010, of 1 accused); *Ngirabatware* (1 accused); and *Nzabonimana* (1 accused));

(e) Cases in which trial will commence in 2010 and judgement will be delivered in 2011: two single-accused cases (*Ndahimana* and *Nizeyimana*);

(f) Appeals in which judgement delivery is expected in 2010: four cases, involving 7 appellants (*Rukundo* (2 appellants); *Kalimanzira* (2 appellants); *Renzaho* (1 appellant); and *Muvunyi* (2 appellants));

(g) Appeals in which judgement delivery is expected in 2011: seven cases, involving 15 appellants (*Bagosora et al.* (3 appellants); *Setako* (2 appellants); *Munyakazi* (1 appellant); *Kanyarukiga* (1 appellant); *Ntawukulilyayo* (1 appellant); *Hategekimana* (1 appellant); and *Gatete* (1 appellant)).

6. The estimates of the time frame for the completion of the ongoing trials have been revised in the light of developments since the preparation of the budget for the biennium 2010-2011. In addition, trial work has fallen behind the schedule originally contemplated for the biennium 2010-2011, and some of the trials ongoing in 2010 are now expected to continue into 2011. A number of factors have contributed to the delays in the trial schedule, as set out below:

(a) Staffing constraints due to a high departure rate and difficulties in recruiting new staff, in particular for higher-level posts and temporary contracts, have delayed the cases in the judgement-drafting phase;

(b) Fair trial requirements have made it necessary in several cases to grant additional time to the defence for preparation of the presentation of cases or the submission of closing briefs;

(c) Owing to the parallel assignment of judges to several cases, delays in one trial have had a domino effect on other cases by creating major challenges for the Tribunal in terms of the scheduling of trials for evidence hearings, site visits and the hearing of closing arguments.

7. Revisions to the judicial calendar as compared with the projections outlined in the Secretary-General's report (A/64/478) are due to the facts outlined below:

(a) Two fugitives have been arrested and it is anticipated that their trials will commence in 2010. A third fugitive was arrested in June 2010. His case is earmarked for referral to a national jurisdiction. In case the referral is denied, he will be tried at the Tribunal. Details are as follows:

(i) **Grégoire Ndahimana** was arrested in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 10 August 2009 and subsequently transferred to the Tribunal.

According to the current trial schedules, the prosecution part of his trial is expected to commence in September 2010 and judgement delivery is expected in August 2011;

(ii) **Idelphonse Nizeyimana** was arrested in Uganda on 5 October 2009 and transferred to the Tribunal. He is one of the four highest-priority fugitives earmarked in the completion strategy for trial at the Tribunal. His trial is expected to start in November 2010 and judgement delivery is expected in November 2011;

(iii) **Jean-Bosco Uwinkindi**, the third fugitive, was arrested in Uganda on 30 June 2010 and transferred to the Tribunal. His case is earmarked for referral to a national jurisdiction. Pending the request for such a referral by the Prosecutor and approval by the Chambers, pre-trial work has commenced;

(b) Judgement-drafting in one completed trial (***Bizimungu et al.***) and three ongoing trials will continue into 2011: ***Karemera et al.***, ***Ngirabatware*** and ***Nzabonimana***. In two of those cases (see *Ngirabatware* and *Nzabonimana* below), the evidence phase will also spill over into the beginning of 2011;

(c) The four multi-accused trials are all facing staffing constraints. In three of the four cases, the judgement coordinators, as well as other legal staff in the drafting teams, have left or will leave before judgement delivery. Those factors, as well as the parallel assignment of the judges, in particular in the *Nyiramasuhuko et al.* trial, have led to delays in the judgement-delivery dates, as follows:

(i) ***Karemera et al.*** On 19 June 2009, the Appeals Chamber overruled the order of the Trial Chamber separating the trial of Ngirumpatse from his joint trial with Karemera and Nzirorera. Since then, the Trial Chamber has continued with the joint trial that includes Ngirumpatse. On 1 July 2010, one of the accused, Nzirorera, died, shortly before the completion of his defence case. That development has had no impact on the completion schedule for the trial, as the defence case of Ngirumpatse had already been scheduled to start on 23 August 2010. The evidence phase is expected to be completed in the last quarter of 2010. Judgement delivery is now expected in September 2011, instead of in the first half of 2011;

(ii) ***Ndindiliyimana et al.*** Judgement delivery is expected in December 2010, instead of in September 2010;

(iii) ***Nyiramasuhuko et al.*** Judgement delivery is expected in December 2010, instead of in September 2010;

(iv) ***Bizimungu et al.*** Judgement delivery is expected in the first half of 2011, instead of in September 2010;

(d) In single-accused cases, delays of more than one month are expected in four trials, owing to staffing constraints and/or the parallel assignment of judges involved in the cases. In three cases, fair trial requirements made it necessary to make additional adjustments regarding the scheduling of the evidence-hearing phase:

(i) ***Hategekimana***. Judgement delivery is expected in October 2010, instead of at the end of June 2010;

(ii) ***Kanyarukiga***. Judgement delivery is expected in August 2010, instead of at the end of June 2010. Fair trial requirements led to a delay in the start of the defence case, which resulted in the trial spilling over into 2010;

(iii) ***Ngirabatware***. Judgement delivery is expected in September 2011, instead of in December 2010. In the ***Nzabonimana*** trial, judgement delivery is expected in October 2011, instead of in December 2010. In both cases, fair trial requirements have significantly lengthened the duration of the evidence phase far beyond expectations, affecting the judgement-delivery dates, in particular, owing to the multiple assignments of the presiding judges in both cases;

(e) In the ***Ntawukulilyayo*** trial, the filing of closing briefs was postponed from February until March and the delivery of closing arguments was postponed until June 2010 to allow the defence additional time to prepare the closing briefs and the Trial Chamber to undertake a site visit to Rwanda. However, the judgement will be delivered on 3 August 2010, earlier than previously expected (September 2010);

(f) No trial was conducted in the ***Bagaragaza*** case, as the accused pleaded guilty, and the sentencing judgement was delivered in November 2009.

8. The Appeals Chamber has already delivered three appeal judgements in 2010 (*Nshogoza* (contempt), *Bikindi* and *Nchamihigo*). For the remainder of 2010, the Appeals Chamber expects to hear appeals in six cases (*Bagosora et al.*, *Rukundo*, *Kalimanzira*, *Renzaho*, *Muvunyi* and *Setako*) and to deliver four more appeal judgements, involving 7 appellants (*Rukundo* (2 appellants); *Kalimanzira* (2 appellants); *Renzaho* (1 appellant); and *Muvunyi* (2 appellants)).

9. In 2011, the Appeals Chamber expects to hear appeals in five cases involving 5 appellants (*Munyakazi* (1 appellant); *Kanyarukiga* (1 appellant); *Ntawukulilyayo* (1 appellant); *Hategekimana* (1 appellant); and *Gatete* (1 appellant)) and to deliver judgements in those five cases in addition to the two cases in which the appeals will have been heard in 2010 (*Bagosora et al.* (3 appellants) and *Setako* (2 appellants)).

10. The remaining 10 fugitives at large include 3 prioritized for trial at the Tribunal, namely, Félicien Kabuga, Augustin Bizimana and Protais Mpiranya.

11. The Tribunal intends to complete its trial work before the end of 2011, with appeals to be completed by the end of 2013, if no new arrests of indictees to be tried at the Tribunal are made.

III. Additional resource requirements for the biennium 2010-2011

Table 1
Additional requirements by component
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Initial appropriation	*Change*	*Estimate*
Expenditure			
A. The Chambers	10 612.3	1 191.3	11 803.6
B. Office of the Prosecutor	48 577.9	11 030.4	59 608.3

	Initial appropriation	*Change*	*Estimate*
C. The Registry	178 545.4	22 001.3	200 546.7
D. Records management and archives	7 560.2	—	7 560.2
Total (gross)	**245 295.8**	**34 223.0**	**279 518.8**
Income			
Income from staff assessment	18 049.3	3 167.0	21 216.3
Total (net)	**227 246.5**	**31 056.0**	**258 302.5**

Table 2
Additional requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Initial appropriation	*Change*	*Estimate*
Expenditure			
Posts	146 544.2	—	146 544.2
Other staff costs	21 232.3	27 722.9	48 955.2
Non-staff compensation	9 967.3	1 074.7	11 042.0
Consultants and experts	276.7	73.0	349.7
Travel of representatives	645.0	116.6	761.6
Travel	3 458.4	794.9	4 253.3
Contractual services	23 829.6	—	23 829.6
General operating expenses	13 400.6	490.0	13 890.6
Hospitality	8.3	—	8.3
Supplies and materials	2 539.5	105.9	2 645.4
Furniture and equipment	2 553.6	678.0	3 231.6
Improvement of premises	388.0	—	388.0
Grants and contributions	2 403.0	—	2 403.0
Staff assessment	18 049.3	3 167.0	21 216.3
Total (gross)	**245 295.8**	**34 223.0**	**279 518.8**
Income			
Income from staff assessment	18 049.3	3 167.0	21 216.3
Total (net)	**227 246.5**	**31 056.0**	**258 302.5**

12. The overall level of resources approved for the biennium 2010-2011 reflected a reduction in posts and non-post resources in line with the projected reduction in trial activity as from October 2010. However, on the basis of the revised trial schedule, the Tribunal anticipates full first-instance trial activity throughout 2010, with reduced trial activity as from the second half of 2011. Accordingly, additional provisions are requested for the following non-post items: salaries and allowances of judges, travel of representatives, general temporary assistance, consultants, travel of witnesses, rental of fixed-wing aircraft, supplies and equipment.

13. The overall additional requirements reflect the minimum requirements in order to: (a) start and complete two new single-accused trials involving new arrests (*Ndahimana* and *Nizeyimana*); (b) prepare one additional new single-accused case for referral to a national jurisdiction or for trial in case the referral fails; (c) complete the drafting and delivery of judgements in four ongoing multi-accused cases, involving 16 accused persons, and seven single-accused cases.

14. On the basis of the projected reduced trial activity at the time of the finalization of the budget proposal for the biennium 2010-2011 (July 2009), the Tribunal requested the extension of functions relating to 93 posts in the Registry that were abolished in 2009, for a nine-month period beginning in January 2010, funded from general temporary assistance. However, the initial projections did not materialize, as there were more uncompleted trials at first instance by the beginning of the biennium 2010-2011 than the three single-accused cases projected in the first half of 2009. The arrest of two fugitives in the second half of 2009 added two cases to the trial workload. In the light of those developments, the Tribunal had to retain additional functions in respect of 135 posts that were abolished in 2009 (41 for the Office of the Prosecutor (35 Professional and 6 General Service posts) and 94 for the Registry (7 Professional and 87 General Service posts)). According to the revised judicial calendar, all 228 functions referred to above are required up to 30 June 2011. As there were no provisions for the 135 posts in the approved budget for the biennium 2010-2011, the Tribunal extended the 135 abolished posts for the performance of functions essentially required from January 2010 from within available resources, in line with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 63/256 and paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 of section II of resolution 64/239, pending consideration by the Assembly of the required resources. Accordingly, the resources for the 18-month period have been included in the current estimates for those 135 positions. In addition, the Tribunal would require the continuation of functions for an additional period of six months with respect to 60 posts (20 Professional and 40 General Service) scheduled for abolition effective 1 January 2011 through the provision of general temporary assistance resources. As explained in the preceding paragraphs, the increased judicial workload and revised trial schedule indicate that the level and pace of trial activity up to mid-2011 will be in line with those in 2008-2009. It should be noted that the Tribunal exerted efforts to manage the additional requirements from existing resources. However, that did not prove to be possible owing to the enormity of the revised judicial workload.

15. From January to July 2011, a pool of legal staff will be created from staff whose current assignments are expected to be completed, according to the current trial schedule, by November or December 2010. The purpose of the pool is to obviate the adverse consequences for the Chambers of the extremely high rate of departure of legal staff (13 staff members have left the Chambers since January 2010). It should be noted that replacing staff is a cumbersome process and that newly recruited staff need at least two months to become familiar with a case. This results in delays in the writing of judgements. The pool will address this problem and ensure that experienced staff are available to take over and complete the work in the event of the continued departure of legal staff, handle additional trial work in 2011, such as rule 11 bis requests and contempt proceedings (at least two are expected in 2011), and provide additional assistance to the judgement-drafting teams during the weeks leading up to judgement delivery.

16. The Tribunal reiterates that there is a need to maintain an adequate level of competent, committed and experienced staff for the core functions of the Tribunal, which is critical in order to prevent further delays in the finalization of trials and the delivery of judgements.

A. Chambers

17. The President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, in his report to the Security Council on the updated completion strategy of the Tribunal (see S/2010/259), reported that, as at 25 May 2010, first-instance trials have been completed with respect to 50 accused. During the period from 9 November 2009 to 25 May 2010, the three Trial Chambers of the Tribunal delivered three judgements in single-accused cases, including one retrial (*Nsengimana*, *Muvunyi* and *Setako*), and closed the evidence in three trials (*Kanyarukiga*, *Ntawukulilyayo* and *Gatete*). Three trials (*Ngirabatware*, *Nzabonimana* and *Karemera et al.*) are ongoing. Judgements are expected to be delivered in seven trials with respect to 15 accused (*Nyiramasuhuko et al. (Butare)*, *Ndindiliyimana et al. (Military II)*, *Munyakazi*, *Hategekimana*, *Kanyarukiga*, *Ntawukulilyayo* and *Gatete*) before the end of 2010, and in six additional trials with respect to 11 accused (*Bizimungu et al.*, *Nzabonimana*, *Ngirabatware*, *Karemera et al.*, *Ndahimana* and *Nizeyimana*) during the course of 2011, including in two trials which will commence in the course of 2010. A further judgement was delivered in the single-accused case of *Yusuf Munyakazi* on 30 June 2010. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment.

18. The revision of the trial calendar has had an impact on the number of judges whose services will continue to be required in 2011. The Tribunal request for the extension of the terms of office of seven permanent judges and nine ad litem judges beyond 31 December 2010 was approved by the Security Council in its resolution 1932 (2010) of 29 June 2010. The redeployment of one trial judge to the Appeals Chamber is expected by January 2011, and that of three others by mid-2011.

Table 3
Additional requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Initial appropriation	*Change*	*Estimate*
Non-staff compensation	9 967.3	1 074.7	11 042.0
Travel of representatives	645.0	116.6	761.6
Total (gross)	**10 612.3**	**1 191.3**	**11 803.6**

Resource requirements

Salaries and allowances of judges

19. The estimated additional requirements of $1,074,700 under this heading would provide for honorariums for the judges (seven permanent judges and nine ad litem judges) as a result of the extension of the tenure of assignment beyond the period previously contemplated by the revised trial schedule ($1,392,200, partly offset by reduced requirements under common costs of judges ($317,500)).

Travel of representatives

20. The additional requirements of $116,600 relate to the travel of members of the Appeals Chamber to attend appeals hearings and plenary sessions, and the revised requirements for the site visits of judges.

B. Office of the Prosecutor

21. The experience of trial work in the Office of the Prosecutor during the first six months of the biennium 2010-2011 has clearly demonstrated that the resources approved for trial work in 2010 are inadequate. The remaining workload for the Office of the Prosecutor in relation to trials in the first instance can be summarized as follows:

Trials spilling over for the hearing of evidence	5
Trials spilling over for closing briefs and arguments	3
New trials expected during the biennium	3

22. By the end of 2009, there remained more trials uncompleted at first instance than the three single-accused trials that had been projected for the first half of 2009. The arrest of two fugitives in the second half of 2009 and one during 2010 added two cases to the trial workload. Details of developments since May 2009 are set out below:

(a) Grégoire Ndahimana and Idelphonse Nizeyimana were arrested in August and October 2009, respectively. In view of the previous rejection of the Prosecutor's rule 11 bis applications for referral of cases to Rwanda and the fact that no other jurisdiction was willing and able to take cases referred by the Tribunal, the *Ndahimana* case also had to be tried at the Tribunal. According to the latest judicial calendar, the *Ndahimana* trial is expected to commence on 6 September 2010 and to be completed in April 2011. The Prosecutor requires additional resources to prepare and prosecute the case. The trial of Idelphonse Nizeyimana is expected to start in November 2010 and to be completed in June 2011. The Prosecutor also requires a complete trial team plus supporting staff to prepare and present this case at trial;

(b) Jean-Bosco Uwinkindi was arrested in Rwanda on 30 June 2010 and transferred to the Tribunal on 2 July 2010. As this case is earmarked for referral to a national jurisdiction for trial, the Prosecutor must immediately initiate the preparation of the referral application under rule 11 bis, which would include the preparation of the case for trial at the Tribunal should the referral application fail. The Prosecutor therefore requires additional resources to form a trial team to prepare the *Uwinkindi* case for referral or for trial should the referral application not prove successful;

(c) As explained above (see para. 7), the *Karemera et al.* trial continues as a multi-accused trial, whereas it had been expected that only the severed *Ngirumpatse* case would continue in 2010 and that the *Karemera and Nzirorera* case would be completed by the end of 2009. According to the most recent judicial calendar, that multi-accused trial is now expected to be completed in May 2011. A multi-accused trial requires more resources than a single-accused trial. While the Prosecutor budgeted for the trial on the assumption that it would be a single-accused trial, the

fact that it now continues as a multi-accused trial means that there is a requirement for additional resources;

(d) At the end of 2009, the number of trials that had to be continued in 2010 had increased to eight from the expected three. They included three single-accused trials (*Munyakazi, Ntawukulilyayo* and *Hategekimana*) that were expected to spill over into 2010 for the delivery of closing arguments. The Prosecutor had to retain a trial team for the *Munyakazi* trial up to the end of January 2010, when closing arguments were delivered. Thereafter, some of the trial team members were redeployed to the preparation and presentation of the *Gatete*, *Ndahimana* and *Nzeyimana* trials. In the *Hategekimana* trial, closing arguments were heard on 28 April 2010 instead of in February 2010. This meant that the Prosecutor had to retain a trial team for the case until April 2010, although there was no budget provision for it in 2010. In the *Ntawukulilyayo* trial, the filing of closing briefs was initially scheduled for 25 February 2010. This deadline was moved to 25 April 2010, and closing arguments were scheduled for 14 June 2010. The Prosecutor is therefore required to retain a trial team until the end of June 2010 to ensure the proper conclusion of the trial;

(e) The unexpected spillover of these three single-accused trials into 2010 by one month, four months and six months, respectively, required that trial teams represent the Prosecutor in all three trials during the relevant periods in 2010, in spite of the fact that he had not anticipated and had therefore not budgeted for them;

(f) The *Kanyarukiga* and *Ngirabatware* trials were projected to be completed during 2009; accordingly, no provision was made for them in the budget estimates of the Office of the Prosecutor for the biennium 2010-2011. Both trials continued into 2010. The *Kanyarukiga* trial was eventually completed, on 24 May 2010. Up to that point, the Prosecutor had required a full trial team (which had not been foreseen and budgeted for) to complete the prosecution of the case. The *Ngirabatware* trial is still running. The judicial calendar foresees that the hearing of evidence will be completed in February 2011 and that closing arguments will be delivered in April 2011. The Prosecutor requires a complete trial team to prosecute the case until April 2011;

(g) Two trials (*Gatete* and *Nzabonimana*) were expected to continue in the first half of 2010. The spillover is now longer in both cases. According to the most recent judicial calendar, the closing arguments in the *Gatete* trial are expected to be delivered in October 2010. The latest judicial calendar envisages that closing arguments in the *Nzabonimana* trial will be heard on 3 June 2011. The Prosecutor requires a trial team for both cases, until October 2010 in the *Gatete* trial and until June 2011 in the *Nzabonimana* trial.

23. During the first six months of 2010, the Prosecutor and the other organs of the Tribunal made concerted efforts to cover the funding shortfall using existing resources. Those efforts have been of three types:

(a) Thus far, it has been possible for the Prosecutor to use, on a temporary basis, some of the resources of the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division to deal with some of the trial workload. That has been possible because of the delay in the delivery of judgements in some of the single- and multi-accused trials. The high appeals workload that had been projected for early 2010 has been delayed in line with the delay in the delivery of the judgements. However, the Division is expecting

about 24 new appeals (from two multi-accused and two single-accused cases) during the period August to December 2010, which will reduce the extent to which the Prosecutor can rely on Division resources for the conduct of trials. It is therefore critical that the Prosecutor acquire additional resources to carry on and complete the remaining trials. Current projections are that judgements in the *Ntawukulilyayo* and *Kanyarukiga* trials will be delivered in August 2010. In the *Nyiramasuhuko et al. (Butare)* trial, involving 6 accused persons, a judgement is expected in December 2010. The *Hategekimana* trial judgement is expected in October 2010. The delivery of a judgement in the multi-accused trial of Ndindiliyimana and three others is expected in December 2010. The delivery of a judgement in the *Bizimungu et al.* multi-accused trial is expected in the first half of 2011;

(b) The Office of the Prosecutor has been able to use savings from vacant posts to provide temporary staffing for some of the trials. Those resources are, however, very limited, given the fact that recruitment is continuing and vacant posts are being filled;

(c) Where possible, the Prosecutor has redeployed available resources from one completed trial to another. For example, some of the resources for the *Kanyarukiga* trial have been redeployed for the preparation and presentation of the *Ndahimana* trial. Some resources from the *Munyakazi* trial have been redeployed to the *Ndahimana* case. It is hoped that some resources from the *Gatete* trial will be redeployed to the *Nizeyimana* trial in October 2010. It should be noted that it is becoming increasingly difficult to employ this strategy. Because of the limited time remaining for the completion of all trials and the fact that some trial work must be done simultaneously, it is not always possible to wait until one trial has been completed before resources are redeployed to another. For that reason, it is necessary to have resources sufficient to permit trial work to proceed simultaneously when the judicial calendar so dictates. This may require an upsurge in resources, but it is expected to ensure the speedier completion of trials.

24. The Prosecutor requires additional resources in order to strengthen capacity in the two sections that support trial work: the Investigations Section, which conducts investigations, tracks indicted persons and supports ongoing trials; and the Information and Evidence Support Section, which is the custodian of the documents of the Office of the Prosecutor used in investigations, trials and appeals. Those sections are the lifeblood of the work of the Office of the Prosecutor, without which neither trials nor appeals can be conducted. The resources included in the Tribunal budget submission for 2010-2011 for those two support units have become inadequate as a result of the developments described in the present report.

25. The core mandate of the Information and Evidence Support Section is to manage information and evidence of the Office of the Prosecutor throughout their life cycle. This is done by capturing, securing, storing and providing information and evidence, as well as providing access to users through the document control pipeline. This involves the systematic management of information, documents and evidence created or received in the Office throughout their life cycle, which includes repository management and vault services. The Section provides trial support through training on Office information resources, assisting with searches, carrying out research, assisting with disclosures in the electronic domain, populating and updating Office databases. The Section also provides an integrated system for identifying, capturing, retrieving, sharing and evaluating the information assets of

the Office of the Prosecutor. This is done through the development and maintenance of the information portal, the Office Intranet. This facility groups all the information databases and assets together in one Sharepoint-technology-enabled environment, with the goal of capturing Office knowledge assets and enabling their retrieval, access and use by both trial and appeals lawyers. The Section also provides systems support to trial and appeals teams through technical services, the management of software and hardware, the provision of support information tools and the maintenance of Office databases. The Information and Evidence Support Section is expected to support trial teams working on matters relating to rule 71 bis by carrying out extensive research. Research support is also required by the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division on an ongoing basis in relation to declarations that the Division has to make in each appeal regarding rule 68 disclosures. Such research often involves combing through hundreds of pages of transcripts and other materials. Because of the increase in the trial workload for 2010, resources have become inadequate to provide for these support functions. The Prosecutor therefore requires general temporary assistance resources to cover the shortfall.

26. Investigation Section support involves tracking witnesses whom trial and appeals teams wish to proof and prepare for trial, interviewing new witnesses if so required, managing potential prosecution witnesses, finding documents and physical exhibits, accompanying trial team members to crime sites when on mission in Rwanda to consult and prepare witnesses and testifying on behalf of the prosecution during the trial. It also involves conducting alibi investigations and defence witnesses background and antecedent checks. With the adoption of rule 71 bis, trial teams will require the support of the Investigations Section to prepare the three new cases for proceedings for the preservation of evidence. The tracking of indicted persons involves the arduous task of searching for with a view to locating and arresting the 10 persons remaining on the Tribunal's wanted list.

27. The increase in the trial workload for 2010 has increased the demand for research support, especially from trial teams. At the same time, the Information and Evidence Support Section is required to continue providing this support to the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division, whose workload is also increasing as more judgements are handed down.

Table 4
Additional requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Initial appropriation	*Change*	*Estimate*
Expenditure			
Posts	41 509.0	—	41 509.0
Other staff costs	—	9 878.6	9 878.6
Consultants and experts	134.3	—	134.3
Travel	1 401.9	—	1 401.9
General operating expenses	697.9	—	697.9

	Initial appropriation	*Change*	*Estimate*
Staff assessment	4 834.8	1 151.8	5 986.6
Total (gross)	**48 577.9**	**11 030.4**	**59 608.3**
Income			
Income from staff assessment	4 834.8	1 151.8	5 986.6
Total (net)	**43 743.1**	**9 878.6**	**53 621.7**

Resource requirements

Other staff costs

28. On the basis of the latest trial schedule for the biennium 2010-2011, the Tribunal has determined that some of the functions slated for termination in 2009 and in the biennium 2010-2011 would need to be extended until 30 June 2011. Accordingly, the additional requirement of $9,878,600 would cover the corresponding salaries and common staff costs associated with the following:

(a) Reinstatement of the functions related to 41 posts (3 P-5, 5 P-4, 16 P-3, 11 P-2, 1 General Service (Other level) and 5 Local level) that were abolished in 2009. The reinstatement of the posts would be for a period of 18 months, from 1 January 2010 until 30 June 2011;

(b) The approved budget for the biennium 2010-2011 provided for the phasing out of the functions of 23 posts in the Office of the Prosecutor effective 1 January 2011. However, on the basis of the revised trial schedule for the biennium 2010-2011, the Tribunal has determined that the functions of 18 posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 6 P-3, 1 P-2 and 3 General Service (Other level)) should be continued for an additional period of six months, until 30 June 2011, funded through general temporary assistance.

29. The funding through general temporary assistance for the above-mentioned functions until 30 June 2011 are commensurate with the revised level of judicial activities during the biennium 2010-2011. Furthermore, that arrangement will ensure that the Office of the Prosecutor has the flexibility to accelerate or decelerate the phasing out of individual positions.

Staff assessment

30. Staff assessment costs are estimated at $1,151,800 relating to the general temporary assistance positions reflected in paragraph 28 above. Those costs will be offset by a corresponding amount under income from staff assessment.

C. Registry

Table 5
Additional requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Initial appropriation	*Change*	*Estimate*
Expenditure			
Posts	105 035.2	—	105 035.2
Other staff costs	15 108.3	17 844.3	32 952.6
Consultants and experts	112.2	73.0	185.2
Travel	1 954.7	794.9	2 749.6
Contractual services	23 561.2	—	23 561.2
General operating expenses	12 702.7	490.0	13 192.7
Hospitality	8.3	—	8.3
Supplies and materials	2 444.8	105.9	2 550.7
Furniture and equipment	1 612.5	678.0	2 290.5
Improvement of premises	388.0	—	388.0
Grants and contributions	2 403.0	—	2 403.0
Staff assessment	13 214.5	2 015.2	15 229.7
Total (gross)	**178 545.4**	**22 001.3**	**200 546.7**
Income			
Income from staff assessment	13 214.5	2 015.2	15 229.7
Total (net)	**165 330.9**	**19 986.1**	**185 317.0**

Resource requirements

Other staff costs

31. On the basis of the latest trial schedule for the biennium 2010-2011, the Tribunal has determined that some of the functions slated for termination in 2009 and in the biennium 2010-2011 would need to be extended until 30 June 2011. Accordingly, the additional requirement of $17,844,300 would cover the corresponding salaries and common staff costs associated with the following:

(a) In the current biennium, there are 93 positions (2 P-5, 3 P-4, 18 P-3, 33 P-2, 21 General Service (Other level) and 16 Local level) which are currently funded until 30 September 2010. These positions would need to be extended by an additional period of nine months, up to 30 June 2011;

(b) Reinstatement of the functions related to 94 posts (7 P-2, 5 General Service (Other level), 3 Field Service, 13 Security Service and 66 Local level) that were abolished in 2009. The reinstatement of the posts would be for a period of 18 months, from 1 January 2010 until 30 June 2011;

(c) The approved budget for the biennium 2010-2011 provided for the phasing out of functions of 42 posts (1 P-4, 4 P-2, 15 General Service (Other level),

5 Field Service, 2 Security Service and 15 Local level) in the Registry effective 1 January 2011. However, on the basis of the revised trial schedule for the biennium 2010-2011, it is proposed that the functions of the posts be continued for an additional period of six months, until 30 June 2011, and funded through general temporary assistance.

32. Funding through general temporary assistance for the above-mentioned functions until 30 June 2011 is commensurate with the revised level of judicial activities during the biennium 2010-2011. Furthermore, that arrangement will ensure that the Registry has the flexibility to accelerate or decelerate the phasing out of individual positions.

Consultants and experts

33. The additional requirement of $73,000 is based on a revised assessment by the Witnesses and Victims Support Section for the engagement of an additional nine expert witnesses related to the trials of three accused scheduled in the second half of 2010 and early 2011. The cost includes consultancy fees ($40,500) based on an average rate of $4,500 and the cost of return airfare and daily subsistence allowance for 14 days' stay by the expert witnesses in Arusha ($32,500).

Travel

34. The additional amount of $794,900 is attributable to the travel and allowances for both prosecution and defence witnesses and the travel of staff in support of witnesses and other necessary activities resulting from increased trial activities. It is anticipated that an additional 330 witnesses might be called for testimony during the biennium 2010-2011. The cost of travel includes costs for travel documents, local travel, accommodation costs and daily subsistence allowance.

General operating expenses

35. The additional requirements of $490,000 under rental of fixed-wing aircraft would provide for the increased operation of the United Nations Beechcraft in the light of the increased movement of witnesses to be handled during the biennium 2010-2011, in particular between Kigali and Arusha, as a consequence of the revised trial schedule. The provision includes a base cost, crew maintenance, landing and parking fees, ground-handling services, additional risk insurance and storage.

Supplies and materials

36. The additional resources of $105,900 relate to the reinstatement of the reduction applied to office supplies and materials in the proposed budget for the biennium 2010-2011, which were based on the assumption of reduced trial activities during the biennium.

Furniture and equipment

37. The additional requirements of $678,000 relate to the necessary replacement of worn-out/unserviceable equipment which had been scheduled for disposal in the biennium 2008-2009 but had been retained on the assumption that the level of trial work would be significantly lower beginning in the second half of 2010. However, given the revision of the judicial calendar, which envisages a reduction in trial

activities beginning in the second half of 2011, there is a need for equipment to be replaced for the effective functioning of the Tribunal, as follows: (a) five vehicles that were written off but have been kept in the fleet owing to existing operational needs, so as to prevent the vehicle breakdowns that had been occurring during the movement of witnesses/victims and accused persons ($250,000); (b) worn-out and unserviceable video and audio equipment, the breakdown of which could be disruptive to judicial proceedings, as video and audio equipment is essential for the smooth functioning of the courtrooms ($72,000); and (c) office automation equipment relating to the replacement of worn-out computers and printers ($90,000), network upgrading ($184,000), the acquisition of software packages ($7,000) and the replacement of obsolete/unserviceable electronic data-processing workshop equipment ($75,000).

Staff assessment

38. Staff assessment costs are estimated at $2,015,200 relating to the general temporary assistance positions reflected in paragraph 31 above. Those costs will be offset by a corresponding amount under income from staff assessment.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

39. **The General Assembly is requested to:**

(a) **Take note of the present report;**

(b) **Approve an additional appropriation in the amount of $34,223,000 gross ($31,056,000 net) to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2010-2011.**